

Saturday, December 25, 1847.

One of the hands belonging to this office having been sick and unable to work for the past week, the publication of the Sentinel has been unavoidably delayed. For the same reason we have not been able to devote as much attention to the editorial department as we otherwise would.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—Our Legislature adjourned in a panic on the 17th inst. having been frightened from their property by the alarming fact that there was one case of small pox in Indianapolis! We do not know that we ever heard of a more ridiculous and at the same time more imprudent movement than this, and we do sincerely hope that no member who was instrumental in procuring the adjournment may ever have another opportunity of disgracing the State. Such men ought to stay at home, and never venture beyond the reach of their mother's voice. If the members had been exposed to the infection, and thought themselves in danger, they ought by all means to have remained where they were, and not by adventuring, have brought it into their families, and spread it through the length and breadth of the State; and on the other hand if they had not been so exposed there would be no necessity of their leaving Indianapolis, and they might have as well finished their business before adjourning. The worst feature in the case is, that they did not adjourn *sine die*, but adjourned the 10th of January as the day to re-assemble—and still worse, passed a bill allowing themselves mileage for this uncalled for trip, and charging the State some thousands of dollars for this outrageous attempt to spread a loathsome disease through its limits. Had they adjourned *sine die* none could have objected for the less legislation by such a Legislature, the better for all concerned. It is doubtful whether the honorable members will recover their senses in time to their posts by the time specified, and even if they should, some new alarm in the shape of a case of mumps, chicken pox, or whooping cough, would keep them back.

We are glad to learn that no member from this part of the State was in favor of the adjournment.

The Hon. Andrew Kennedy, is at Indianapolis; and our readers will learn with sorrow, is laboring under a severe attack of the small pox. At the last accounts he was considered out of danger.

Democratic State Convention.—As our Legislature will not be in session on the 8th of January next and the fear of the small pox will prevent many delegates from visiting Indianapolis at that time we would suggest to the State Central Committee the propriety of postponing the Democratic State Convention to some more favorable time.

We do not see any thing very interesting in the proceedings of our Legislature. There has been a Cavalier trustee elected; yet eleven ballots have been held, without effecting a choice, and the result is as difficult to conjecture as ever. Mr. Palmer's name has been withdrawn, and politics appears to have little to do with the choice. It is a question of locality entirely.

CONGRESS.—There has not been much business done by Congress yet. The committees have been appointed; in the Senate, the chairman were hallored for, and all the debates in the House, the Speaker has put a majority of whigs on all the most important committees.

Mr. Gathorn has introduced a resolution, that to conquer Mexico and hold it as a province would be a departure from the settled policy of our government, &c. &c. This we presume no one will attempt to deny. Mr. Dickinson has offered resolutions setting forth that in any accession of territory, and in the official organization thereof, no institutions ought to be provided for inconsistent with the rights of the people thereof to form a free sovereign state; and that the true spirit of the constitution will be best observed by leaving all questions regarding the domestic policy thereof to the legislatures to be chosen by the people themselves. Both resolutions are laid over for future consideration.

There has been an animated debate on the question of territorial acquisition. It is thought that in a motion to appoint a new committee to have charge of all questions relating to the regulation of trade among the several states. Whilst the debate was in progress a message was received from the President giving his reasons for withholding his signature from the river and harbor bill. We have not seen the message, but the cause is a powerful document, and a strong evidence of the President's firmness, sagacity, and devotion to the principles of the constitution.

Railroad from Fort Wayne to Indiana.—We have only from this week to call the attention of our citizens to the proceedings of the railroad convention held at Bluffton. The citizens of the counties south of us are determined to have a railroad to this place, and are willing to contribute to the full extent of their means to secure its accomplishment. Can any thing be done here? Would it not be advisable to drop all further effort to make a road to the north, the citizens of which will not contribute any thing towards it, and concentrate all our efforts on the southern route, where we are assured of meeting a hearty co-operation? The subject is deserving the consideration of our citizens, and we hope something may be done forthwith.

Ladies Fair.—The fair held on Thursday evening last by the Ladies of the Sewing Society of Trinity Church was well attended. The receipts amounted to upwards of \$300.

Death of Chancellor Kent.—This eminent jurist died in New York on the 11th inst. in the 74th year of his age.

Chief Justice Spencer also is said to be very low, and is not expected to live long.

Death by bite of a Rattlesnake.—Dr. Wainwright of New York was bitten in the finger by a rattlesnake he had received as a present from Alabama, and which he was exhibiting to some friends at his hotel. Although medical assistance was immediately procured, and some of the most eminent physicians in the city called on him, he died in the most fearful agony in about six hours from the time of being bitten. It is strange that the medical world, with all its learning and research, should be unable to cure the bite of a rattlesnake. Here almost any Indian and a large portion of the white back-

An examination of the Students of the Fort Wayne Female College will commence on Thursday the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Methodist Church, and continue two days. The citizens and public generally are respectfully invited to be present.

The following individuals have been appointed by the board of Trustees, Examining Committee for the occasion.

Rev. C. Beecher. Rev. Mr. Greer.
" Mr. Hawes. T. Tigar.
" H. D. Mason. H. McCulloch.
" W. Stevens. A. Hamilton.
" A. Johnson. A. McClunkin.

On Friday evening a paper, together with compositions will be read by the Young Ladies.

An address will be delivered by G. W. Wood. The evening exercises will commence at 6 o'clock.

A. C. HEUSTIS, Act. President.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 20, 1847.

Economy in feeding Cattle.—IMPORTANT INVENTION.—It is, we believe, a well ascertained fact that cattle thrive and fatten better on chopped feed than on whole; indeed some writers on Agricultural subjects contend that cattle will fatten more readily on one half of the corn, potatoes, &c. if chopped or ground, than on the whole as is usually fed to them. This being the case, it would be an incalculable saving to farmers and stock raisers to be able to grind all the food consumed by their stock. Mr. C. F. Fletcher, living near Mr. Lillies, east of the city, has got a mill (Ware's Vegetable Grinder) which it strikes us is just the thing every farmer ought to have. It costs but comparatively a trifle, is durable, not liable to get out of repair, can easily be moved from place to place, and with one horse will grind 8 to 10 bushels of Corn and Cobs, 7 or 8 bushels of shell-d corn, or 40 or 50 bushels of roots per hour. We have seen several certificates from persons who have used these mills, recommending them very highly, and Mr. Fletcher authorizes us to say that any farmer is welcome to take a load of feed to the mill and grind it, so as to satisfy himself that it is all it is represented to be. He is appointed agent, and will furnish the mill all ready for running at a very reasonable price.

We would advise our agricultural friends to call at Mr. Fletcher's and examine the mill and see it in operation.

Ladies' National Magazine.—We have received the January No. of this beautiful Magazine. It is embellished with two splendid mezzotints, and a colored Fashion plate. The contents of this No. are more than usually interesting, many of the articles being written for the Magazine by the best writers in the Union; among the contributors we recognize the names of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Mary V. Spencer, Mrs. M. A. Smith, C. J. Peterson, Dr. Chivers, &c. &c.

The subscription price is \$2 00 per annum; but by clubbing it can be obtained for \$1 50. We shall send on the names of a club by the next mail. The who wish to join must notify us immediately.

Arrival of Gen. Taylor at New Orleans.—Gen. Taylor arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst. On the following day he had a splendid and most enthusiastic public reception, every way worthy of the old hero, and creditable to the patriotism of the city. On the 5th, he left New Orleans for his home. He was escorted to the steambath by the civic authorities, the Governor of the State, military and thousands of citizens, and embarked under a salute of artillery.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This is a most admirable public document. It gives a graphic account of the glorious achievements of our troops in Mexico, and does ample justice to the officers and men engaged in the different battles. The whole number of troops now in Mexico is stated at 43,336, of whom 21,569 are reg. lars. Gen. Scott's column, including all from Tampico and Vera Cruz to Mexico is estimated at 31,156. Gen. Taylor's 6,727. In Santa Fe, California, 4,460. The report contains many suggestions and recommendations; among others, one that the volunteers should be clothed by the U. States, instead of having an allowance in money to clothe themselves, which we hope may be adopted, as experience has shown the present mode to be defective, and the volunteers have frequently suffered from want of clothing. It recommends that ten additional regiments of regulars be raised to serve during the war, and that the President be authorized to call out any number of volunteers not exceeding 20,000. We regret that we have not room to publish the report entire, but it is a length place that entirely out of our power.

The *Union* remarks upon the report as follows:

"The reader can fail to admire the clear analysis, the comprehensive arrangement, and the condensed energy of language by which all these gigantic enterprises, extending over half a continent, and at such long from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are at once marked and appreciated in their individual character, and yet blended harmoniously together as parts of one and the same great system of events."

"Turning from the past to the future, from what has been done to that which remains to be accomplished, the report surveys the various modes of conducting the war which present themselves to the government, recommends the plan of active operations in the enemy's country, and sums up the strong points of the argument in its favor with remarkable brevity, yet with great completeness and force. It is not easy to see how any candid judgment, keeping in view the only object of the war—indemnity to be secured by a just and speedy treaty of peace—can resist the conclusion of the report on this point."

The following extract from the report will be read with great interest. The three modes of bringing the war to a close, spoken of by the Secretary, and the objections urged against the first, together with the reasons for adopting the latter, are ably discussed:

"Our course of success, so disastrous to Mexico, our conquest of so many of her States and territories; the subjugation and occupation of her capital; the defeat and dispersion of her armies; the capture of most of her material of war, and the annihilation of her foreign commerce, have not yet brought peace, or the offer of such terms as could be accepted by the United States without national degradation. The war still continues; and it is proper to present some suggestions in regard to its further prosecution. In making these suggestions, I pass, without remark, the proposition that we should abandon all our acquisitions, and withdraw our troops from the enemy's country. Such a proposition could only be seriously entertained if we were in reality

unable to prolong the contest with reasonable hopes of success.

"Our further operations must, in my opinion, be conducted in one of the three following modes: first, to take and hold an indemnity line to recede from all places and positions now occupied in advance of it, and cease from all aggressive operations beyond that line; second, to overrun the whole country, and hold all the principal places in it by permanent garrisons; and, third, to retain what we now possess, open the lines of communication into the interior, and extend our operations to other important places, as our means and the prospect of advantages shall indicate—keeping a disposable force always ready, within approachable limits, to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, enforce contributions, and frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of protracting the war."

"A full discussion of the comparative merits of these modes of conducting our military operations would exceed the limits of this communication to an unwarrantable length; I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to a few prominent considerations relative to each.

"With reference to a speedy peace, with propriety and security—the only object of the war—the line-policy is regarded as objectionable. If our present position cannot command acceptable terms of pacification from Mexico, retreating to an indemnity line would certainly fail to produce such a result; it would weaken the inducements of the enemy to put an end to hostilities. Restored, by our voluntary surrender, to the possession of his capital and important departments, and relieved from the pressure of our arms, and from all apprehensions of further conquest and annoyance, beyond the limits we might select, he would be left with more abundant resources, in time, money, and land, at leisure, and in security, to strike an effective blow with concentrated forces at our detached posts. To hold these posts safely, to retain possession of the seaports we now have, (if that should fall within the policy), and to prevent incursions into the territories which we might choose to appropriate to ourselves, would, in my opinion, require a force as large, and would require to maintain what we would choose to carry our operations still further in the interior of the enemy's country, and make him feel the calamities of war in a way best calculated to induce him to seek for peace. But if in this I am mistaken, and the line-policy should enable us to reduce the number of our troops, still, it will not, as I conceive, thereby effect a reduction of our actual expenditures for the war."

"In consequence of the interruption of intercourse between the seaports in our possession, and the central parts of Mexico, the collections on imports have hitherto been inconsiderable. If the line-policy is adopted, this intercourse will continue to be interrupted, and, consequently, the receipts of revenue from this source will be small.

"Under the operation of the line-policy, all expectation of lessening the burden of sustaining our troops, by deriving supplies and contributions from the enemy, would be disappointed. The supplies in the vicinity of our posts would be withdrawn from our reach, as soon as our design to seize and appropriate them was ascertained or suspected. But, were it otherwise, as our posts would be reduced from the wealth and resources of the country, the amount which could be obtained from the interior would be small.

"So far from deriving advantage from the line-policy, by way of obtaining assistance from the resources of the enemy, towards the support of our troops, we should, I apprehend, confer upon a portion of the people of Mexico a direct benefit, by opening to them at our posts a market, in which we should become the purchasers of their products at an exorbitant price. These considerations, without bringing into view others, have led me to look to one of the other modes of operation I have mentioned, as preferable to that of occupying an indemnity line."

"In regard to the second mode suggested—that of occupying the whole country—the wide extent of territory embraced in the Mexican republic, the many important points to be garrisoned, and the long lines of communication to be kept open, present difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, if our occupancy is to be of such a character as to supersede the Mexican authority, and require the temporary establishment of civil government. In carrying this plan into effect, it would not be reasonable to rely upon the favorable disposition, or even neutrality of any considerable part of the Mexican people, until some assurance of the stability of our power was derived from its continuance. Our posts must therefore be strong, and our forces numerous, in order to secure the many and long lines of communication, to disperse and chastise the guerrilla bands which would obtrude themselves, and oppose the more potent uprising of the people where they may be attempted. I cannot safely estimate the force requisite to carry into full effect this plan, at less than seven thousand men. To insure the presence of that number in the enemy's country, and at places where they would be wanted, it would be necessary to raise a much larger force. The great expense of raising, organizing, and supplying our troops, as well as the expense of maintaining our posts as needed to give effect to this plan, would, I apprehend, bring a very heavy, and perhaps, embarrassing demand upon the treasury."

"The third mode presented is, in my judgment, preferable to the others. Beyond certain limits, it admits of expansion and contraction; but, as a fixed condition, all now held is to be retained, and no part surrendered, but in compliance with treaty stipulations. This plan also contemplates further acquisitions extending to other important points, more or less numerous, as circumstances may warrant. It is not, therefore, a plan of a mere retreat, but one with crushing weight upon the assembled armies of Mexico, most of those who hold in their hands the decision of the question of peace, have stood beyond the range of the physical evils inflicted by the war. By extending the theatre of it, and changing the mode of conducting it, they can be made to feel its pressure. In consequence of our liberal and humane policy, we have, as yet, scarcely touched the substance of the wealth and influential classes in Mexico. As the Mexican army has long been to them the instrument of oppression in the hands of their successive rulers, its destruction has not deeply enlisted their sympathies, or alarmed their fears. Our army has afforded them better protection than their own; and thus, by our presence and forbearance, they have, within certain limits, hitherto escaped exacting treatment. But our successes have now opened the way to act upon and influence those who probably can, if they will, put an end to hostilities. By making them suffer the usual calamities of war, they must be made to desire peace."

"In addition to the troops required to garrison places to be retained, it is proposed to have in the field a competent force for aggressive operations—to strike the enemy whenever he may present a vulnerable point; to open avenues from the ports in our possession to the enemy's country, and to cover and subject our control some of his rich mining districts and productive agricultural regions. It is no deemed proper to point out in more detail the movements and objects contemplated in the further prosecution of the war upon this plan."

March of Intolerance.—The Ripley Presbytery, Ohio, have resolved to exclude from their communion all members of Secer Society, including in their anathema even the Sons of Temperance. This sin we suppose will soon be ranked with many a deceased member, and burying the dead on the Sabbath.—*Goshen Democrat.*

We have received a letter from Mr. Rockhill, our Representative in Congress, but it has been so long on the road that much of the news it contains has already been published.—We therefore only give a few extracts:

Washington City, Dec. 10th, 1847.

Mr. TIGER.
Dear Sir,—I have nothing very important to communicate, but drop you a few hasty lines that you may know I am on hand. The two Houses yesterday adjourned until Monday next, for the purpose of giving the presiding officer of each House time to appoint the appropriate Committee.

Everything there appears to be perfectly calm; but you know generally the case before a violent storm; and if there is not a Political Thunder Storm, such as has been but seldom heard within the walls of this Capitol, before the 4th of March next, then you may set me down as no Prophet. The elements are all preparing for such a crisis, and it will be strange if it should turn out otherwise. I herewith enclose you a Prospectus for a German Paper to be published in this City at the reduced price of one Dollar per annum. I hope our German friends will subscribe for it liberally. It will be very interesting for them as well as all others to have the proceedings of the present session of Congress. The whole country have their eyes directed towards the Capital with intense interest. The War and the Willnot Provision, are the principle topics for conversation here.

I have a very poor memory, and if I should neglect or fail to send Public Documents to any of my constituents, all they have to do is to notify me of the fact and they shall be forth coming.

Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM ROCKHILL.

"The Prospectus is for 'Der National Demokrat,' a Democratic German paper published weekly in Washington City by A. Gross, for One Dollar per annum. We have handed it to Mr. F. Funke, living on Wayne Street, near Pindling's brewery, who will act as agent, and receive and forward names of subscribers."

From our Indianapolis Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 20, 1847.

Well we have had a perfect "stomped" here, such a scattering of Honorable members, and taking of French leave, almost forgetting to pay their Tavern bills, was rather amusing to those who could not work themselves into a panic. I believe no valiant Colonel is to blame for this ludicrous retreat of Indiana. When it was announced by the attending Physicians, that Mr. Kennedy had the small pox, the most intense excitement was visible in the lower House. A Resolution to adjourn was at once introduced, and one or two speeches made by those who could describe the loathsomeness of the disease, and the facility with which it is propagated in glowing terms, and a majority of the House were ready to adjourn instantly. I will give you one example, "and from one learn all." A tall specimen of "Hoo-sierdom," at the close of the speeches above mentioned, asked, and obtained leave of absence, and without waiting to gather up books, papers, or any thing else, he left the Capitol. With a velocity that caused his coat tail to assume a horizontal position in his rear, holding his breath as he passed the "infectious district," he mounted his horse, and the last that was heard of him, the people living in the Towns towards the Ohio River through which he passed were wondering why an *Express Rider* had been sent down that way in advance of the Railroad Cars.

The Senate by a decided majority three times refused to adjourn, but at length the few who were really excited, by working on the kindness and good feeling of a few others obtained a majority in its favor. My vote, as the old Dutchman said, was always in the "negative." Not that I thought there was no danger of taking the disease, for very many had been exposed, and myself as much as any one; but that if any one should take it, by going home diseased would be scattered all over the State; and all had been exposed that would be on account of Mr. Kennedy. Precautionary measures were at once adopted to stop its spreading here, and it is now thought there will be no other cases. The adjournment was first made until the 31st Monday in February, but afterwards reconsidered, and finally passed adjourning to the 2d Monday (10th) of January. It might be well for the voters next August to enquire whether their candidates for the Legislature will run well from the small pox as well as before the people. This farce of adjourning will cost the State some ten thousand dollars for mileage &c., as they did not forget in their hot haste to get away, to provide for mileage going and returning.

Mr. Kennedy has had a severe attack, but his case at the present time is not considered dangerous.

R. P. F.

RAILROAD MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Delaware, Blackford, Wells and Allen counties, assembled pursuant to notice, at Bluffton, Wells county, on the 18th inst. CHARLES CARTER, Esq. of Delaware was called to chair, and GEORGE S. HOWELL and MOSES JENKINSON appointed Secretaries. After a brief and eloquent address from the chairman, expressive of the objects of the meeting, On motion of Samuel G. Upton, a committee of one from each county was appointed by the chair, to draft a charter for the proposed railroad; the chairman thereupon appointed Samuel G. Upton of Wells, George S. Howell of Blackford, Charles Carter Jr. of Delaware, and M. Jenkinson of Allen said committee.

On motion of Lewis S. Grove, a committee consisting of Messrs. Grove and Gaston of Wells, and Vanhorn of Blackford, was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.—Thereupon the meeting adjourned until 6 o'clock P. M.

Meeting met pursuant to adjournment, present the same officers as before. Samuel G. Upton on behalf of the committee to draft a charter then presented one which were unanimously adopted; and Lewis S. Grove on behalf of the committee on resolutions then presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, No great object has ever been achieved by sitting idly down and folding the arms in supineness; and Whereas, we, the citizens of a portion of northern Indiana, feel that our locality has been sadly neglected in relation to the improvement of our roads; and

Whereas, The utility and practicability of the construction of railroads has been demonstrated; and Whereas, We believe that it would not only be advantageous but entirely practicable to have a railroad constructed from Fort Wayne, through Bluffton, Montpelier, Hartford, and Muncie, to some practicable point south of the latter named place: therefore

Resolved, That we will use all diligence in supplicating the Legislature of the State of Indiana, to grant a charter for the route above named.

Resolved, That in the event of a grant of the above named charter, we will use our utmost endeavors to obtain stock and hasten the completion of said road, so essential to the agricultural and mercantile interests of the fertile country through which it is proposed to pass.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and the Fort Wayne and Muncie papers be requested to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES CARTER, Chairman.
GEORGE S. HOWELL, Sec'y.
MOSES JENKINSON.

THE FLOOD IN CINCINNATI.—LATER.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR.—The Ohio River is within 8 inches of being as high as it was in 1832. The steam part of our city is all under water. The steam boats pay up to the houses on front street, and their chimneys extend away above the highest roofs; I suppose a small steamer might come up Sycamore street, to near Lower Market. Main street is also full, up to near the Museum.

Much distress prevails both in the city, and all along the river as far as we can hear from. Houses, Stables and Barns, are seen floating past us; but unlike 1832 the inmates seem to have made their escape; except in one instance, which I have heard of, where a man was seen standing in the door of a Barn. In 1832 the rise was so sudden that people had not time to leave their houses.

At 4 o'clock this evening the water was still rising, and the weather thick and hazy with about 16 inches of snow on the ground, but the weather is cold and slightly freezing. If it turns warm, there can be no telling the extent of the disaster.

Your friend,
D. Q.

Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Wayne,
Dec. 20, 1847.

At a meeting of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F. the committee appointed to prepare resolutions commemorative of our deceased brother JOHN H. McDUGAL, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, The melancholy tidings of the death of brother John H. McDougal, who died at Indianapolis on the 6th inst. in accordance with the usages of our order, calls for an expression of the kindly feeling cherished for his memory by the brothers who survive him.—It is always a severe affliction to be separated by the cold embrace of death from those to whom we are endeared by the ties of "friendship and brotherly love" and the more especially so when we are excluded from a participation in the ministrations of kind offices so much needed in the hour of earthly dissolution; but although we were denied this privilege ourselves we have the comfortable assurance to know that our deceased brother, during his illness, and to the last moments of his life, received all the attention and kindness from our brethren of the Indianapolis Lodges which benevolence could impart: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow we are called upon to mourn the untimely death of our deceased young brother; that in his death our Lodge has lost a worthy member—one whose many qualities and correct deportment endeared him most to those who knew him best—and had he been permitted to live the ordinary allotment of time, we feel assured his life would have been one of usefulness.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered, to our brethren of the Lodges at Indianapolis, for their kind attention to our deceased brother while sick, and for their sympathy and attention in performing the last rites due to his earthly remains.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge tender to the widowed Mother and friends of the deceased their sincere sympathy and condolence in the afflictive dispensation of an All-wise Providence they are called to bear.

In the removal of a son and brother from their earthly embrace.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Lodge; that brother Tiger be requested to publish them in his paper; also a request to publish in the *Ark*; and a copy presented to the Mother of the deceased.

BENJ. SAUNDERS,
MOSES DRAKE, Jr. Com'tee.
E. A. McMAHON.

From the N. Y. Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Opening of the British Parliament.—Week of the packet ship Stephen Whitney.—More riots in Ireland, &c. &c.

The Britannia was telegraphed at Boston at a quarter past two o'clock P. M., and we received one despatch about twenty minutes before 9 last evening.

The British Parliament was convened on the 16th. No business was transacted beyond the mere ceremony of opening, which was done by royal commission.

The Bank of England still demands the high rate of eight per cent discount, while its branches generally refuse to advance under nine per cent; but many of the private establishments of the country have discounted bills—of course of indisputably good reputation—at seven, and even six and a half per cent.

The noble but unfortunate Packet Ship, Stephen Whitney, was totally lost, on Friday, 19th ult., on her voyage from N. York to Liverpool, under circumstances the most perfectly appalling that the imagination can possibly conceive. Mistaking the light upon Rock Island, near Cape Clear, on the South Coast of Ireland, for the old Head of Kinsale, she continued her course, intending to make Cork Harbor, but in less than a quarter of an hour, with a suddenness that defied all human effort to avert her fate, she came broadside on a rock called the West Cliff, four miles inside the Cape, and in less than ten minutes after striking, she dashed to atoms, overwhelming no less than ninety-two of her helpless crew and passengers; of whom only one hundred and ten, suc-

ceeded in clambering up the face of a rock which forms a wretched island, containing the fishermen's huts. The wreck of the Britannia is truly frightful. A system of agrarian resistance is everywhere manifested; landlords are daily falling before the vengeance of the people.

The French loan of two hundred and fifty millions of francs has been adjudged to M. de Rothschild at 73, which was the minimum reserved. The adjudication had little or no effect upon the English market.

An announcement reached London on Monday, P. M., that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Paris, which had the effect of seriously depressing the English funds for a short time. The committee of the Stock Exchange had commenced an investigation into the circumstances connected with the report, but it could only be traced to Folkestone, from which it was received by the electric telegraph.

Hostilities have at length commenced in Switzerland, between the Federalists and the Sonderbund. The forces of the former, under Gen. Dufour, have invested the fortified city of Friburg, occupied by the army of the latter. Some skirmishing had taken place, in which the troops of the Sonderbund were worsted.

A convention has been entered into between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucca, and the King of Sardinia, for the formation of a tariff based upon the principle of the German Commercial League. The measure has been hailed throughout Europe with the greatest possible satisfaction.

Flour.—Best Western Flour, 20s. to 30s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 56s.

Corn.—Indian Corn per quarter, 33s. to 39s.; Indian Meal per bbl., 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Wheat, United and Canadian wheat and mixed, per 70 lbs., 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. to 8s. Oats, per 45 lbs., 2s. 6d. to 3s. Barley, per 60 lbs., 3s. to 4s. Rye, per 48 lbs., 3s. to 4s.

Although the market has shown no positive tendency to advance since our last advice, it has been characterized by sustained firmness and increasing demand. Indian Corn, particularly has been extraordinarily active, and is steady at present quotations.

Col. Brough, in a letter from Puebla, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, gives an account of an expedition from that point, upon the march of guerrillas. The guerrillas led at the approach of the Americans, leaving four prisoners in their hands. The following gallant exploit is told of the commanding General himself:

Touching these prisoners, a good story is told of Gen. Lane, who led the chase with the guerrillas, and first brought one of the enemy's *caballeros* to bay. It was at hazard of one's neck to ride over the ground, a rough road, covered with cactus, and a prisoner so obtained was worth securing. The General, therefore, took special care of his; but when the hunt was over, and the prisoners came to "pass in review" at headquarters, it was ascertained that this one was a WOMAN! "I tell the tale as 'twas told to me." Whether she was required to give patrol not to appear again in *armes* against the United States, this dependent cannot avouch.

The following are no very flattering descriptions of Mexican manners:

I mentioned in my last, the employment of a corps of Mexicans on the part of General Scott, as a body of laborers, just previous to leaving for the city of Mexico was said, so that that near one half the crowd was put in the calaboose, at the instance of their own officers, to put a stop to their stealing. But a knot of fellows of the same kind, employed by Col. Childs here, fairly "banged Bravero" in this last out. The rascals took a wide range; from horses to hennosts, nothing escaped them; and they returned, themselves and their stolen horses loaded with plunder, abstracted from their own countrymen. Perhaps the treason is well enough, but the traitors are infernal scoundrels. And the worst of it is, that no small share of the censure of this iniquity is saddled upon the honest and brave men who are legitimately in the service of our country.

I think I may anticipate the recording of another stampede, before closing this despatch. What shall we say?

This day the 2d November, is termed by the Mexicans, "the day of vengeance." A horrible rite prevails among them of shooting and stabbing their personal enemies, *ad libitum* upon its yearly recurrence. Last year, it is said, some 40 homicides took place. I have heard of but few to-day, thanks to a strong guard and police. One instance will manifest both the character of the people, and the manner in which they are treated. Two well dressed women met in one of the most public streets, one of whom furiously assaulted the other, with a large clasp knife, and dealt stab after stab, until her victim fell dead; receiving in the meantime, two severe wounds from a dagger which was drawn by the assailed in the fray.

The editor of the *New Orleans Delta* says, that after extensive intercourse with several distinguished and intelligent officers, who have recently arrived in that city from the seat of war, he has ascertained that the most unanimous opinion among them is, in favor of the occupation of Mexico; that that opinion began to force itself upon their minds after they had left Puebla, and has acquired such strength since the occupation of the Capital, that few now can be found to dissent from it. He further says that Gens. Quitman and Shields, in the intercourse with their fellow-citizens, have made no concealment of their opinions, which are the same as those which prevail in the army. Among the general officers, Generals Smith, Twigg and Worth were one time strongly in favor of occupying the defensive line; but he hears that these gallant and able officers have greatly modified, if they have not entirely changed their opinion in this respect.

The following is an extract from a letter of Gen. Quitman upon this subject:

"I have an opportunity to write you a line. My thoughts are full of one subject, and I proceed to it in *medias res*. The Mexican army is rich in officers. The whole country, except where we govern it is in confusion. There appears to be no prospect of the establishment of a new government. If we desire peace, there is no power, nor will there be any legitimate power with which to make peace. What, then, is to be done? I speak to you boldly, as we spoke when the Texas question arose. I

C. A. 1934-5

Autumn and Winter

the place to hold them and if they have the endorsement of the members of Congress, the senators, Charles McNary, Philander Clapp, Charles E. Leonard, George C. Chubb, and George D. Cooper, Governor H. H. Hays, and the judges of the supreme court, the legislature will be able to pass the plan. Also, it is generally believed that the

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